

UNDESCRIBED CRANE-FLIES IN THE PARIS MUSEUM (TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA):  
PART III

(Continued),

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SUBFAMILY TIPULINÆ.

TRIBE TIPULINI.

GENUS **Tipula** Linnaeus.

**Tipula poliocephala** nov. sp.

General coloration grey, the mesonotal praescutum with three brown stripes; antennæ of male moderately elongate; wings tinged with brown, the broad costal margin and stigma dark brown; a conspicuous obliterative area before the stigma; abdomen brown, the lateral margins of the tergites broadly pale; male hypopygium with the caudal margin of the ninth tergite produced caudal into two parallel, blackened lobes, their tips spinulose.

*Mate.* — Length about 10.5 mm.; wing, 12.8 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head light grey above, brown laterally; nasus tufted with yellow bristles; palpi brown. Antennæ of male rather elongate, if bent backward extending about to the base of the second abdominal segment; scapal segments yellowish testaceous, flagellum brown; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, the basal enlargement inconspicuous. Head brownish grey, clearer grey on occiput.

Pronotum grey. Mesonotal praescutum grey with three indistinct brown stripes, the median stripe narrowly bisected anteriorly. Pleura clear light grey; dorso-pleural membranes obscure yellow. Halteres brown. Legs with the coxae light grey; trochanters obscure yellow; femora

brownish yellow, the tips dark brown; tibiae and metatarsi brown, the tips darker brown; remainder of tarsi dark brown. Wings with a brown tinge, the costal margin and stigma dark brown; the brown margin includes cells  $C$ ,  $Sc$  and most of 2nd  $R_1$ ;  $r-m$  and deflection of  $R_{4+5}$  seamed with brown; area caudad of vein  $Cu$  brown; a broad and conspicuous obliterative area before the stigma, extending from cell 1st  $R_1$  through cell 1st  $M_2$  into the base of cell  $M_4$ ; veins dark brown. Venation:  $Sc_1$  indicated basally, far from the tip of  $Sc_2$ ;  $Rs$  long, arcuated at origin; tip of  $R_2$  persistent; cell 1st  $M_2$  long and narrow, broadest at proximal end; petiole of cell  $M_1$  about equal to  $m$ ;  $m-cu$  short, at about one-fifth the length of cell 1st  $M_2$ ; cell 2nd  $A$  rather narrow.

Abdominal segments dark brown, the lateral margins of the tergites broadly clay-colored. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite incompletely fused with the sterno-pleurite, the suture indicated but not entirely distinct; suture between pleurite and sternite relatively short and straight. Ninth tergite large, the caudal margin bearing a triangular plate that is weakly attached to the basal part of tergite, this plate tapering caudally, terminating in two parallel, blackened lobes that are microscopically spinnlose at their tips. Area between tergite and pleurite on caudal aspect of hypopygium membranous. Pleural appendages simple; outer appendage a small, clavate structure, covered with setae; inner pleural appendage a complex lobe, appearing to consist of two flattened triangular lobes that are not blackened, the proximal one hatchet-shaped and forming an arm of the outer appendage. Pleural suture straight. Ninth sternite restricted, notched medially, the caudal margin of each side with a small, setiferous area. Eighth sternite unarmed.

*Habitat.* — China.

Holotype: ♂, Se-Tchouen, 1875 (Père A. David) Collector's No. 891. Type in the Collection of the Paris Museum.

**Tipula subcarinata nov. sp.**

General coloration light grey: antennal scape orange, flagellar segments deeply incised beneath; wings whitish subhyaline, clouded with pale and dark brown; abdominal tergites yellowish, narrowly trilineate with dark brown; male hypopygium simple in structure, the ninth tergite with a conspicuous rounded notch, the lateral lobes obtuse; ninth pleurite elongate, the tip produced into a small, black tooth; eighth sternite unarmed.

*Male.* — Length about, 15-16 mm.; wing, 15-15.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head reddish, grey pruinose. Antennae with

the scapal segments orange; flagellar segments very indistinctly bicolored, the large, globular, basal enlargement of each segment black, the remainder of each segment dark brown; flagellar segments rather deeply incised beneath. Anterior part of vertex pale; remainder of vertex grey with an indistinct median brown line.

Mesonotum light blue-grey, the praescutum with four darker brownish grey stripes, the intermediate pair separated by a capillary pale line, these latter stripes sometimes obsolescent near suture; scutellum light grey with an indistinct median brown line; postnotum light grey with an oblique brown line extending from the lateral-anterior angle caudad and slightly proximad. Pleura light grey, the mesepisternum more blue-grey. Mesosternum blue-grey. Halteres pale brownish yellow, the knobs dark brown with pale apices. Legs with the coxae pale grey pruinose; trochanters yellow; femora brownish yellow, gradually darkening to tip, tibiæ light brown, the tips darkened; tarsi dark brown. Wings whitish subhyaline, cells  $C$  and  $Sc$  yellow; stigma brownish yellow; a brown cloud at origin of  $Rs$  and along the cord; wing-membrane clouded with pale brown, this including the wing-apex in cells  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ ; most of cells  $M_1$  to  $M_4$  and 2nd  $A$ , and the centers of cells  $Cu_1$ ,  $Cu$  and 1st  $A$ ; cells  $R$  and  $R_5$  almost uniformly subhyaline; cell  $M$  with a large brown cloud at distal end and another fainter cloud near midlength; veins dark brown. Venation:  $R_{2+3}$  longer than distal section of  $R_2$ ; petiole of cell  $M_1$  variable in length, from longer to shorter than  $m$ ;  $m-cu$  punctiform, at midlength of cell 1st  $M_2$ .

Abdominal tergites yellowish, narrowly trilineate with dark brown, the sublateral brown stripes broader than the narrow lateral margins, slightly pruinose; median stripe very narrowly interrupted at the posterior margins of the segments; sternites obscure yellow with a broad but ill-defined median brown stripe. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite flattened, the caudal margin with a very broad U-shaped notch, the lateral lobes thus formed obtusely rounded; dorsal surface of tergite with two low and indistinct carinæ, converging posteriorly. Ninth pleurite large, elongate, jutting caudal of the tergite; viewed from the side, narrowed apically, the apex on the proximal face with a small blackened tooth; outer pleural appendage broad, narrowed at base, widened distally, the outer surface with abundant setæ; inner pleural appendage simple in structure, the cephalic face blackened and with a deep notch before the apex, cutting off a short apical lobule that juts into the notch of the ninth tergite. Ninth sternite narrow, with a U-shaped median notch. Eighth sternite unarmed. Penis-guard, viewed from beneath, elongate-triangular, broad-based, narrowed to the acute tip.

*Habitat.* — Mongolia.

Holotype : ♂, Ruines de Khara-Balgassoun, July 1909 (Dr. du Chazaud).

Paratypes : 1 ♂, Erden-dzou, July 1909; 2 ♂'s, Vallée près de la Kouré de Bandie, altitude 1500 meters, July 1909; 2 ♂'s, Vallée du Tamir-Gol, Affl. de g. de l'Orkhon, July 1909 (Dr. du Chazaud). Mission de Lacoste.

Type in the Collection of the Paris Museum.

**Tipula edentata** nov. sp.

General coloration grey; antennae obscure yellow, the terminal flagellar segments darker; wings reduced to small, oval pads that are shorter than the halteres; abdominal tergites orange-yellow, narrowly trilineate with dark brown; ovipositor of the type of *T. artica*, the tergal valves without distinct teeth.

*Female*. — Length about, 18 mm.; wing, 1.8 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellowish grey; nasus distinct; palpi brown. Antennae with the scapal segments yellow; basal flagellar segments obscure brownish yellow, gradually passing into brown at the tip of the organ, the base of each segment a little darker than the apex. Head light grey, the vertex marked with brown medially; vertical tubercle indicated.

Mesonotum brownish grey, the entire disk of the praescutum practically unicolorous, the margins pale. Pleura grey. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs brown. Legs with the coxae sparsely pruinose; trochanters obscure yellow; femora and tibiae light brown; the bases paler; tarsi brown; legs comparatively stout. Wings reduced to small, oval pads that are slightly shorter than the halteres; wings brown, the anal cells paler. Venation distorted; costa and radius with numerous macrotrichiae.

Abdominal tergites obscure orange-yellow, narrowly trilineate with dark brown; sternites brownish yellow with a narrow and indistinct median brown line. Ovipositor of the type of *Tipula artica*; tergal valves flattened, the outer margins without distinct teeth.

*Habitat*. — Mongolia.

Holotype : ♀, August 1909 (Dr. du Chazaud). Mission de Lacoste.

Type in the Collection of the Paris Museum.

**Tipula mongolica** nov. sp.

General coloration grey, the mesonotal praescutum with three brown stripes; femoral tips broadly darkened; wings grey, the cord seamed with

brown; cell 1st  $M_2$  narrow,  $m-cu$  near the fork of  $M$ ; abdominal tergites orange-yellow with two broad, brown sublateral stripes.

*Female.* — Length, 14 mm.; wing, 13 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head light grey above, brown laterally; nasus and palpi brown. Antennae dark brown, the flagellar segments subcylindrical, the basal enlargements inconspicuous. Head obscure grey with a very indistinct median brown line.

Mesonotal praescutum grey with three brown stripes, the median one entire or nearly so; remainder of mesonotum grey, the postnotum lighter. Pleura clear light grey, the dorso-pleural membranes obscure yellow. Halteres brown, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae light grey; trochanters brown; femora obscure yellow, the tips broadly infuscated; tibiae brown, the tips gradually infuscated; tarsi dark brown. Wings with a greyishtinge, the costal region indistinctly darkened; stigma light brown; cord faintly but distinctly seamed with brown, very evident along the basal deflection of  $Cu_1$ ; obliterative area extending from before the stigma across cell 1st  $M_2$  into the base of cell  $M_4$ ; the area behind vein  $Cu$  light brown; veins dark brown. Venation:  $R_5$  long, arcuated at base;  $R_{2+3}$  about equal to the distal section of  $R_2$ ; cell 1st  $M_2$  narrow, the ends parallel; petiole of cell  $M_1$  subequal to  $m$ ;  $m-cu$  long and conspicuous, immediately beyond the fork of  $M$ .

Abdominal tergites orange-yellow with two very broad, dark brown sublateral stripes, these much broader than the dorsomedian stripe enclosed; lateral margins about one-half as broad as the sublateral brown stripes; sternites clay-colored, more plumbeous toward the tip of abdomen. Ovipositor with the tergal valves long, slender, divergent apically, the tips feebly expanded; sternal valves much shorter, very compressed, the tips obtuse.

*Habitat.* — Mongolia.

Holotype: ♀, Massif montagneux entre les vallées de la Fola et de l'Orkhon, altitude 1250 meters, June 1909 (Dr. du Chazaud). Mission de Lacoste.

Type in the Collection of the Paris Museum.